

## First Socialist Congress

Notable Gathering at Masonic Temple, Chicago—Immigration Problem Given Long Discussion—Ovation for Milwaukee

By Frederic Heath

Chicago: Imagine a large room, over 90 feet long and 40 feet wide, occupying most of the end of a floor in a skyscraper office building, seventeen stories above the street, filled with tables for the different state delegates, with a vermillion be-decked platform at the middle of the window side of the room, and at one end a space filled with visitors, local for the most part, who are inclined to "root" for their side of the propositions being discussed, and you have a mental picture of the first Socialist congress to be held in America by our party. Chicago has never been able to provide a suitable place for a national Social-Democratic gathering, but in this instance it did better than on former occasions.

Follow up the details of the picture. On the windows red flags, cut out of tissue paper. A postoffice for the benefit of the delegates in one corner. A slim, round lecture desk on a slightly raised dais, located a little apart and to the right of the chairman's platform, from which in turn the various shades of orators, from the heavy guns to the comrades still in the mental soap box stage, was eloquent or noisy in their arguments. Committee men with red badges trying fruitlessly to keep the crowds from blocking the rear passageways. And everywhere the familiar faces of party notables from all over the country and lots of new faces as well.

### Opened Sunday Afternoon.

The congress opened Sunday afternoon in the Masonic Temple, the skyscraper already referred to, being called to order by National Secretary Barnes. Comrade Hillquit of New York, was made chairman for the day. Carpenter's local No. 1784 of Chicago, presented the convention with a gavel. Mrs. Dora M. Montefiore brought the greetings of the Socialists of England to the Socialist congress of America, and was given a cordial reception.

There being a contest between two delegations from California, Comrade Berger moved a committee to weigh the matter and this committee decided in favor of the elected delegation.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes' report to the congress was presented Sunday afternoon and gave a summary of the work accomplished, the work in hand and that outlined for the future.

### Mayor Seidel Presides.

Great interest was shown in the Milwaukee victory and it culminated, or perhaps definitely began, Tuesday evening at a monster meeting at the North Side Turn hall, when Comrade Carl D. Thompson, representing Milwaukee, was given an ovation that was tremendous. His story of the Milwaukee fight was eagerly listened to and loudly applauded. Great anxiety was felt over the appearance in the congress of Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee and his appearance Wednesday was the occasion for a turbulently joyous demonstration.

On Wednesday Mayor Seidel appeared in the convention and received a tremendous ovation. He was made chairman of the day.

### Horns Locked Over Asiatics.

By long odds the immigration question was the big bone of the congress, and the speeches were many and various. It was grim reality versus phrases and theories—also with some of the problem was an entirely new one and they did not know where they stood. The committee had split over the question. Comrades Ernest Untermann of California, Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and Joshua Wanhope of New York, presented the majority report, which is printed elsewhere on this page, the report being in favor of the exclusion of the Asiatic races. Comrade John Spargo of New York, presented the minority report, which held for a wide open nation.

The minority report held that immigration and emigration were inseparable from capitalism, and agreed with the recommendations of the international congress against the exclusion of definite races as being in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity. It held that the Asiatic immigration was not as large as had been supposed and that it was not yet sufficient of a problem to warrant an expression from a Socialist congress.

### Untermann's Argument.

Comrade Untermann's argument for the majority report was a powerful and thoughtful one.

"The vast mass of the Chinese still live in a state of feudalism, 150 years behind the civilization of this country," he said. "We send millions in capital to China and Japan to promote their industries, and in return what do they send us—strike-breakers and contract laborers."

"Every time the capitalist stands for ideals and republicanism, you can bet that he has his knife out for the working class."

"You have but to recall the movements of the leading capitalists of this nation, such as John D. Rockefeller, to recognize the fact that the Asiatic immigration is a problem."

"You must either give these immigrants the right to come to this country."

ported immigrants from foreign countries to work in the stock yards. He also explained the capitalist and steamship methods of maintaining agents in foreign countries to lure foreigners to the United States. Victor Berger opposed to Lowering Standard of Living.

"I believe in the saying of Karl Marx, 'Proletarians of the world, unite,'" said Delegate Victor L. Berger. "But that does not mean that we must unite in Chicago, or in Milwaukee or in New York."

"This is mainly a question of civilization," he continued. "We have a different standard of living. The Mongolian comes here, lives cheaply and soon acquires property. The result is that we have a yellow middle class. I'm going to fight any proposition to make me live on fifty cents a day, like a tiger. I hope you will all do the same."

Delegate J. Stitt Wilson of California; then followed with his view of immigration as it affects the Pacific coast. He claimed that the question was too big a one to be finally decided upon by the unenlightened state of mind of the delegates. He claimed that there were fifty delegates in the congress who had never read a pamphlet on the subject of immigration.

### WEDNESDAY

#### Convention Cheers Seidel.

Mayor Seidel was spied soon after he entered the hall.

"There's Seidel. Hip! Hip! Hurrah! Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" "Make him chairman," shouted a voice, and amid lusty cheers the protesting mayor was hustled forward and given the gavel. The cheering lasted five minutes.

"Comrades," he announced in response to a cry for a speech, "don't cheer me. I am only a grain of sand. Cheer the cause and not the individual."

"The volume of acclaim redoubled at this statement."

"Everything is running in the best possible shape," said Mayor Seidel in speaking of conditions in Milwaukee.

### Another Enemy of Socialism

Pittsburg.—Franklin S. Hamilton, financier, president of the Washington Life Society, treasurer of the Lincoln Trust company and director of many other investment companies, with palatial offices in the Frick building, was arrested today on complaint of his wife, who lives in Philadelphia. She charges bigamy and non-support.

Mrs. Hamilton alleges for years Hamilton led her to believe he was a poor man, so recently she got a position in a branch New York house and came here to help him out and support their two children.

Instead of finding him poor she discovered, she alleges, that he is one of the largest business men in the city with a palatial home in Virginia avenue and another Mrs. Hamilton and two children living in it.

Hamilton gave bond for \$5,000 for a hearing Monday.

ke. "Considering the short time we have had in which to make our work tell, I must say that the results are surprising. When we want a thing done we go ahead and do it."

### The Compromise Wins.

Late Wednesday the delegates got to a vote and the Hillquit compromise won out by the undecisive margin of five votes. The vote was 55 to 50.

### Socialist Congress Sparks

By Henry T. Jones.

(Written for the HERALD.)

The Pennsylvania delegates who represent the foreign workers in the Pittsburgh and McKees Rocks districts, as well as the American-born workmen, went farther than the majority report on the immigration question. Their constituents, foreign and native, didn't want any more foreigners to come in to further reduce their standard of living. They want them to stay home and not come here, where their economic condition is NOT IMPROVED. Right.

Tom Lewis of Oregon, stirred up the animals at the mass meeting at Turner hall, Chicago, last Tuesday.

## Majority Report of Committee on Immigration

The Socialist party aims to realize a system of society in which economic class distinctions, the foundation of all other class distinctions shall no longer exist, and in which all human beings without regard to nationality or race shall have equal opportunities as members of the industrial army of the world.

In the struggle for the realization of our social ideals it is the duty of the Socialist party to combat vigorously all those tendencies of the capitalist system which weaken the working classes of the different countries in their struggle for emancipation, and to promote and accelerate all those tendencies which increase their power of resistance, raise their standard of living and facilitate the organization and propaganda of the most militant and intelligent portions of the working class.

We recognize, however, that our present decaying capitalist system generates many contradictory phases and antagonisms which at times compel the Socialist movement in its efforts to conform its acts to the present and immediate interests of the working class, to come into apparent conflict with its ultimate ideals. This, however, is an unavoidable condition of the general law of social progress. We work toward our ultimate ideals through and despite these apparent contradictions.

We recognize with Marx that the progress of working class emancipation does not proceed uniformly and by identical methods in all countries, but that the working class of each nation will have first to settle matters with its own ruling class before absolute international working class solidarity can be realized.

The general question of immigration and emigration with its multitude of conflicting elements falls clearly into the category of contradictions referred to above. In a conflict between ultimate ideals and immediate class interests, the law of self-government asserts itself above all ultimate ideals. The Socialist party in its present activities cannot outrun the general development of the working class, but must keep step with it. We agree with the statement of the Communist Manifesto that the Socialists "fight for the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the immediate interests of the working class," and that precisely "in the movement of the present we also represent and take care of the future of our movement."

In advocating the policy of restricted immigration, or even the exclusion of specific races, we are not necessarily in contradiction with the essential principles of solidarity of the working class. On the contrary, we are convinced that this policy may, under some conditions, and especially under present conditions in the United States, be the most effective means of promoting the ultimate realization of international and interracial solidarity.

We agree with the conclusions of the international congress at Stuttgart to the effect that "immigration and emigration of workmen are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the working man, and that they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workmen in the product of labor, and that they at times assume enormous dimensions through political, religious and national persecution."

Also we thoroughly endorse the statement of the same body that "it is the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of the standard of life which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen."

We believe that this statement applies with peculiar force to conditions in the United States.

tions in the United States. If it be admitted that the working class of each nation has first to settle matters with its own ruling class; if it be furthermore admitted that by defending the immediate interests of the working class we are taking care of the ultimate ideal of the future; and if it be finally admitted that the principle of national autonomy prevents the international congresses of the Socialist party from laying down specific rules for the carrying out of the general principles recognized as valid by all Socialists, then we may well cede the right of the international congress to declare that it "sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite races and nations from immigration," and nevertheless deny that an opposite policy is necessarily in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

For this reason we are convinced that we are fully justified in endorsing every demand and position taken by the international congress in its resolution on immigration, with the exception of those passages which refer to specific restriction or to the exclusion of definite races or nations. We do not believe that such measures are necessarily "fruitless and reactionary" as stated by the international congress, but on the contrary are convinced that any measures which do not conform to the immediate interests of the working class in the United States are fruitless and reactionary.

Such a measure of measures would place the Socialist party in opposition to the most militant and intelligent portion of the organized workers of the United States, those whose assistance is indispensable to the purpose of elevating the Socialist party to political power.

We have no special recommendations to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the international congress in its Stuttgart resolutions. But the present conditions compel us to make an important exception in the matter of exclusion of immigrants from specific and definite nations. This exception refers altogether to the mass immigration of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus to the United States. We advocate the unconditional exclusion of these races, not as races per se—not as peoples with definite physiological characteristics—but for the evident reason that these peoples occupy definite portions of the earth in which they are so far behind the general modern development of industry, psychologically as well as economically, that they constitute a drain, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant, and intelligent elements of our working class population.

The larger and more powerful elements of our ruling classes, the great capitalists, the real and effective opponents of the militant working class, are the real beneficiaries of immigration from those countries, and being well aware that these immigrants are accustomed to a much lower standard of living and cannot easily assimilate with the other elements of our population, we encourage, legal and illegal, to encourage the immigration of these races from a point where it becomes a definite economic advantage against the present white elements of the working class, to lower their standard of living, and constitutes a favorable factor in perpetuating dividing lines among the workers, subordinating class issues to racial antagonisms, and thus tends to perpetuate the system of capitalist exploitation. It is the reason in the exclusion laws made by the statute books are not only not enforced, but

Tom wasn't afraid to tackle the "sky pilots."

Carl Thompson made one of the best forty-minute talks of his career at the Twenty-first ward mass meeting, in Chicago, this week. Roars of laughter frequently interrupted Comrade Thompson's picture of what the Socialist administration is doing to the capitalists in Milwaukee, and what Mayor Seidel and his associates intend to do for the benefit of the working class. Carl was limited to a twenty-minute talk, but the crowd demanded more and insisted on having it. They got it.

One of the delegates told John Spargo, when discussing the Asiatic exclusion problem, that it would be better for the workmen of New York if immigration were entirely stopped. "I would go even farther than the Pacific coast comrades," said this delegate. "I would, if I had my way, close the doors against the Germans, Irish, English, Scandinavians and all other foreigners. And I would urge this exclusion for the sake of those foreigners as well as the workmen here. They should stay at home and fight the class struggle there. They do not benefit their condition by coming here. The only thing they do is to reduce their own standard of living and the standard of their own class here. They are of use politically at home and they should stay there. They are of no use here politically for five years, and not much use after that, for the capitalist class keeps them moving so frequently that they lose their ballot privilege. The only good they do in coming here is to increase the profits of the steamship companies and the capitalist employers."

Edward Moore of Philadelphia, and Tommy Morgan of Chicago, usually voted together on the various questions. The Socialist movement is about as healthy in the "cradle of liberty" as it is in Chicago.

Seymour Steilman was not elected a delegate to the Socialist congress. (Continued to 11th page.)

## Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

By November next a college will be opened in London by the London County Council at which boys will be taught to cook.

The general elections in Australia have brought sweeping Labor and Socialist victories. They have a majority of ten in the senate and a majority of thirteen in the house.

When a health department official of Chicago attempts to use an offer from the Socialist administration at Milwaukee to get a raise of salary from \$2,500 to \$4,000, he demonstrates his usefulness for the office in Milwaukee under the Socialist regime.

Walter Crane, the renowned English artist, following his custom for years, has just contributed a special May Day cartoon to Justice, of London. By the way, the May Day issue of Justice also contains an article by Comrade Berger on "The Capture of Milwaukee."

A Mr. Watson, who has been a student at Moscow university, and who has been in prison already a year, has been tried and sentenced on a charge of belonging to the Socialist Revolutionary party to sixteen months' imprisonment in a fortress.

"Most Blong" of London, otherwise Montagu Blatchford, one of the brilliant staff of jovial good fellows who made Robert Blatchford's Clarion notable for years, is dead. He was a many-sided literary man, an artist, musician, poet, etc. He was a contributor to Punch. Numerous pieces from his pen, especially some of his humorous Socialist poems, were reproduced in these pages in past years, while The Herald was still on The Clarion's exchange list.

The dispatches from Egypt state that there is fear that the death of King Edward and the resultant political confusion may be seized upon as an opportune time for starting an insurrection against English authority.

This is serious and European royalty ought to make a united request to Mr. Roosevelt to hurry back to Cairo. As a representative of a republic he can again urge the Egyptians against the follies of self-government!

Even in superstition-cursed Spain Socialism is growing.

There are now 200 groups, and the publications amount to 13. There are 100 members of the party who are members of municipal councils, and in two towns (at Villanueva and at Forredonigueno) the mayors belong to the party. El Socialista, the weekly organ of the party, will become a daily paper within a short time. The Socialists are battling for protection of labor, a secular educational system and the freedom to discuss and write on political and social subjects.

"We have reached a time in the world's affairs, when intelligent men are ignoring the principles of right and justice and are inclined to rest on brute force, but a new force is coming into the world to bring about universal peace when the organized workmen of the world decide that they will no longer go out to show down their fellow-workmen to satisfy the greed and ambition of rulers."

No Socialist said the above. It is an utterance by Hon. John W. Foster, former United States secretary of the treasury, who addressed a theological seminary class at Auburn, N. Y., last week. New ideas are creeping up on the enemy, all right.

A convention of the trade union and Socialist branches will be held in the near future in Ireland to attempt to get together in a Labor party similar to the one in England. They feel that home rule and industrial freedom can be gained sooner if labor takes a firm stand. An Irish landlord is no better than an English landlord, and the workmen of Ireland are about ready to call a spade a spade. In this connection it may be mentioned that a bill will be brought before the new British parliament by the Labor party and Nationalists calling for steps to be taken to prevent the high mortality from tuberculosis in Ireland.

Old party politics and the old party judicial berths are all part of one system. The Danbury hatters, by supporting the former have now reached the point where they are getting a fair measure of the latter. The shameful case of Loewe versus United Hatters has been given another turn by the United States district court in Connecticut hanging an additional \$10,230 as costs to the original judgment for \$200,000 damages allowed Loewe. The defendants have been given until June 20 to file bills of exceptions and appeal to the United States supreme court. That is, they have been given opportunity to run up additional court costs with the probability of losing out still further. These capitalist class courts are fine things—for workmen who have unionized to raise the standard of their citizenship!

After all, it can be said that the people get what they deserve. That is, the people collectively. Think of the stupendous robbery the people of this nation are subjected to in the cost of coal. It is a crime against the race. But the people could stop it.

In Australia the people own the coal.

The Victorian government has now decided to retain the state coalfields in its own hands, and has announced its intention to suspend the issue of fresh coal mining leases.

In an interview Mr. Murray, the state prime minister, said the government would ask for parliamentary sanction to sell coal to the public from the state mines for manufacturing and domestic purposes. The government did not seek to make a profit, and would only require a return which would defray working expenses and provide interest and sinking fund.

Think of getting coal without having to pay profits at the same time! It is only the collective stupidity in the United States that keeps the natural heritage in the hands of wealthy and insolent exploiters. They fatten upon us like ticks. It is the collective stupidity and the dire work of the two capitalist parties, whose mission it is to keep the people divided, and therefore harmless to capitalism.

The vast majority of the people would vote in a minute for public ownership of the mines, if each one of that majority could feel that there was a majority really going to so vote—and that the mandate would be respected by the government.

The people are willing. It's only a question of getting the willing ones in line. It is through the Socialist movement that the people will be united on this and the other measures that are to put them in possession and to pry loose the leeches.

For years the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee in their platforms have been pointing out that the mainspring of city corruption lies in the contract system. While contract work in Milwaukee has been bad enough, there are doubtless other cities, where it is worse and where the stealings by means of it are stupendous.

And city inspection of contract work has always been pretty much of a farce—in Milwaukee we have even had inspectors of inspectors!

Even the Chicago Tribune has lately had to practically admit the failure of the contract system. Recent investigations have shown that most of the underground contract work in Chicago has been dishonest. In sewers where the contracts called for twenty-one inches of concrete the city was lucky if it got thirteen inches. In some places a thickness of only three inches was laid! In other words the contractor robbed the city. And when contractors rob they generally corrupt the officials to protect their game.

The Tribune admits the virtual failure of the contract system, and says: "If honest inspection of underground work and rigid enforcement of contracts cannot be had, the city will have to stop doing business with contractors. It will have to do that kind of work itself by direct labor, as it did part of the south side intercepting sewer. The work would cost more, but it would be honestly done. There would be no skimping or scamping by the man in charge, as there would be no money in it for him. As had construction usually means future repair bills, the direct labor work would often prove the cheaper in the end."

"Efficient municipal inspection would save lives and money. Civil service examinations have not given it. What shall be tried next to secure something which is so essential to successful local government?"

The Tribune leaves its question unanswered, but the answer is plain—abolish the contract system and let the cities do their public work direct. There's no other escape.

Fred Warren, editor of The Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kan., pleaded his own case before the United States court of appeals, at St. Paul. His position was a manly one, and, discrediting all the quibbles and technicalities which his lawyers had proposed to use in place of a concrete demand, he faced the old party politicians now masquerading as honorables and simply demanded honest justice. It put the beguoned jurists in a queer position.

Warren, as managing editor of The Appeal to Reason, had printed the offer of the reward on some 25,000 letters sent through the United States mail from Girard. This was in 1907, shortly after the kidnapping from Colorado and the return to the authorities of Idaho of Charles Moyer, W. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, the first two union miners, the latter a sympathizer, who were tried for the alleged killing of ex-Gov. Steneyburg of Idaho. The case was heard today in St. Paul by the appellate judges. Warren is arguing his own case, claiming that he had not violated the statute, because the matter was not defamatory. Gov. Taylor at that time was under indictment and a fugitive from justice.

Ex-Gov. Taylor was indicted for complicity in the murder of Gov. William A. Goebel of Kentucky and fled to Indiana, was not there touched by the authorities. Taylor stayed in Indiana on a false plea that he would not be given a fair trial in Kentucky, and he was cleared of the charges against him just in time to appear at the trial of Warren as the star prosecuting witness.

ERNEST UNTERMANN,

Chairman

VICTOR L. BERGER,

JOSHUA WANHOPE.



**3.00**



## Socialist Movement in England

By H. Quelch—Editor London Justice

[Note.—In the following article Mr. Quelch speaks for Socialists in the Social-Democratic federation, not for the Independent Labor Party, which is a recognized Socialist body.]

(Written for the HERALD.)

**C**ONGRATULATIONS to the Socialists of Milwaukee. One swallow does not make a summer, and the capture of a single town by the Social-Democracy in the United States of America does not mean the social revolution; but it is an indication of progress, and is a shrewd blow dealt at the citadel of capitalism.

It means more than that. Nothing succeeds like success; and one such victory will inspire hundreds of others and will rally many thousands of erstwhile doubters to the red flag of international Social-Democracy.

Here in England the Socialist movement is in a state of flux. We have just passed through a general election in which all our candidates have been badly defeated; and now a good many of the comrades are going in for a kind of self-examination to find out why, after all these years of propaganda, we have not won the whole working class electorate and returned all our men—and more—to the house of commons.

### One Reason for Defeat.

The reason for our defeat in the recent elections was quite easy to see. In the rural districts the Liberals were defeated by the "tariff reformers" or protectionists. They would have suffered a crushing defeat everywhere, but for the Socialists. It was the Socialists who saved them. They were most successful where the Socialist propaganda had been most effective and where the Socialist organization was the strongest. They won with Socialist votes by the plea that it was only by voting Liberal that the Socialists could "keep the Tory out," defeat the lords, and ensure the maintenance of popular representative government. Every vote given to the Socialists—said the Liberals—was a vote given to the Tories and to the lords. This cry had the effect of winning thousands of votes from us to the Liberals.

Further than this, there was the pretense that the Liberals were committed to every practical measure of social reform which the Socialists had advocated, and that the "budget"—that precious piece of bourgeois finance designed entirely in the interests of the Nonconformists and the capitalists—was really a great democratic measure framed with a view to making social reform practicable.

To see how little ground there was for this extravagant view of the budget it is only necessary to point out that it added another six millions to the sixty millions of indirect taxation already paid by the working class here; while the only practical provision made for any benefit to the working class—aside from old age

pensions, which had been agreed to in 1908—was a quarter of a million for the establishment of "labor exchanges" or registry offices for the unemployed. Nevertheless, this fraudulent piece of Liberal trickery imposed upon the majority of the working class.

### Photocratic Labor Touts.

What assisted the Liberals in thus gulling the workers and in defeating the Socialists, was, of course, the extraordinary line of policy pursued by our "Labor party." Instead of playing the part of critics and opponents of the government, the Parliamentary Labor party, from the accession of the Liberal government to power at the beginning of 1906, constituted themselves the flagmen, champions and most ardent touts of that government. The most insolent, repressive and ridiculous puritanical proposals of the government, met with the most ardent and enthusiastic support of the "Labor" men, who not only voted and cheered for the government in the house of commons, but stumped the country in behalf of their measures. What wonder, then, that every "Labor" candidate who was opposed by a Liberal in the recent election was defeated? People naturally wanted to know, if the Liberals were so good, what sense there was in pitting "Labor" men against them; and what was the sense of having a Labor party or Labor candidates at all, when the Liberals, according to the showing of the Labor men themselves, would do quite as good work, and would do it free of expense and trouble on the part of the workers' organizations.

In these circumstances—after all this boasting up and booming of the Liberals—it was not surprising that our candidates were defeated. The surprise was that we got as many votes as we did; when we actually saw Labor candidates defeated by the members of their own unions who had nominated them and who were paying their election expenses.

### Temporary Setback.

The election was a defeat and a setback for Socialism. But it was a debacle for Laborism. The Labor party, till then the devoted, but willing and voluntary servant of the Liberal government, is now its involuntary slave. When Mr. George Barnes, the newly elected chairman of the party, ventured to express an independent opinion as to the course the government ought to pursue in relation to the immediate political issues, and the attitude the party was likely to adopt

### THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is a unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. It costs you only a few pence a copy. See for the paper a whole year. Address 5633 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

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## A Clean Sweep!

Group photo post cards showing Milwaukee's city hall and portraits of entire city ticket, including judges, is a work of art. Now on sale for 5 cents each, at the office of the Social-Democratic Herald; by mail, 6 cents.

We have also a high grade photograph of Mayor Seidel, by Klein, Milwaukee's best known photographer; price 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents.

Another photograph by Herman R. Miller shows Mayor Seidel with his wife and daughter and group of neighbors' children, in front of his neat but unpretentious home.

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towards the government, in the event of their wishes not being considered, such prominent members of the party as Macdonald and Snowden promptly repudiated Barnes and compelled him to withdraw his pronouncement, on the ground that it might be embarrassing to the government.

Since then there have been other episodes, equally humiliating. On one occasion the Labor party actually slunk away from voting for a resolution they had themselves moved in favor of fair wages in government departments, because they feared that if they voted for it the government might have been defeated.

### Labor Men as Liberals.

The chief concern of the Labor party now seems to be to keep the Liberal government in power. That is not wonderful when it is borne in mind that they all owe their seats to the good will of the Liberals, and that of forty members of the Labor party in the house of commons at least twenty-four are avowed Liberals.

In view of these circumstances the difficulties of the Socialist movement may be as easily imagined as described. The Labor party, constituted by working class organizations as the champion and representative of working class interests in parliament, has basely and ignorantly—I do not say corruptly—betrayed those interests, and has handed over to the most hypocritical gang that ever controlled the destinies of this nation, the political fruits of all our years of propaganda. But it can only be for a time. Already significant indications of discontent with their present humiliating position are manifesting themselves among the more Socialist sections of the bodies affiliated to the Labor party. The Labor party is lost beyond all hope of redemption, but there are encouraging signs that the militant Socialists will all rally around the red flag which the Social-Democratic party—free from compromise and alliances—still bears aloft amid the stress and storm, as well as the doubts and bewilderments of the present political struggle.

## Roosevelt the Reactionary—A Satire

NOT in years have we read a more effective bit of satire in journalistic writing than recently appeared as an editorial in the New York World. It was called forth by the amazing assumption of the "Little Father" role by Mr. Roosevelt when addressing the friends of constitutional government in Egypt. The successor of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln as president of the United States took precisely the same position as was taken by George III. and the Tories of 1775. He rightfully denounced assassination, but he did not stop there. In words that would not have been surprising from the autocratic emperor of Germany, he opposed and sought to discourage the campaign of educational agitation on the part of young Egypt in favor of constitutional government. He had been in Egypt a few days—quite long enough in his judgment to be in a position to speak with certitude. Not only did he oppose the efforts for constitutional government but he gravely informed the young Egyptians that they would not be ready for self-government for three generations. This speech was calculated to warm the hearts of all the reactionary sovereigns of Europe, whom the president was to visit, and was, as we would naturally expect, praised by the government organs of Germany and the Tory press of Great Britain—the same press that denounced as traitors Samuel Adams and John Hancock in the early days of our own struggle. The assumption of the ex-president of the republic was as impertinent as it was presumptuous. Under no circumstances had he any right to meddle with the politics of foreign lands. But to patriotic Americans, and indeed to lovers of free institutions and fundamental democracy throughout the world, what spectacle could be more humiliating than that of a successor of Jefferson and Lincoln discouraging the noble aspirations of a subject people for constitutional rule?

It is small wonder, indeed, that the young Egyptian students in the colleges and the leaders in the battle for constitutional government for Egypt should have been amazed and indignant at this attempt to bolster up autocratic foreign rule, and that they should have indignantly marched under the windows of the hotel where the ex-president was supposed to be stopping, shouting for liberty and constitutional government.

One of the more moderate of the leaders, it is stated, said that the Mr.

## Curious Remarks on Milwaukee Election

Catholic Citizen: The Socialist victory in the Milwaukee city election (April 5), continues to be a subject of comment in journals of all shades.

That conservative Boston daily, The Transcript, sees in the result, evidence of the growth of a sort of anticlericalism among Catholic voters. "Has the Church of Rome ever faced a more serious dilemma on this continent?" it asks; and it tells this story:

"Even in the one Irish ward—for there are few Irish in Wisconsin, more English and most as many Welsh—there were defections. 'You must either leave the Church or the party,' said Father Fagan, Iron moulder Rooney came to him after the services with tears in his eyes. 'Must I leave the Church or the party?' 'Yes,' 'Good-bye, Father,' said Rooney, with sobs in his voice. But Rooney is still in the Church and in the party and Father Fagan said never a word more about a certain disagreeable alternative."

Which entertaining narrative might be a warmed-over episode of the old Fenian times.

Some remarks of The Pilot, which is the official organ of Archbishop O'Connell, are also interesting in the premises:

"There is the peculiar complexion on the population of Milwaukee. It is not an American city in the sense that our eastern cities are. Even among the clergy the number of priests engaged in the pastoral care who come from continental countries is vast, in excess of those from English-speaking lands. Thus, while there are 26 Germans, 26 Poles, 1 Italian and 2 Bohemian priests, there are only 10 English-speaking priests. The population is divided proportionally, so that Milwaukee which only three years ago was overwhelmingly German, is now looked upon as a Polish city."

"Taking, then, this fact into con-

sideration, one must reflect that the efforts made against the Socialistic propaganda did not reach the non-English-speaking people as readily as those of the English tongue. With the latter the words of their pastors had great effect in demonstrating the true meaning of Socialism and its fatal aims."

However, we are informed that the pastors of the German and Polish-speaking Catholic congregations of Milwaukee, have neglected no duty in this matter; in fact such attention as Socialism has received from the pulpit in Milwaukee, has been chiefly from those pastors; and naturally so, inasmuch as the Socialist propaganda has been most vigorous in those languages.

As throwing further light on the subject, The Pilot intimates this interesting line of thought:

"On the whole, however, it is a well known fact that in the West the reign of law has hardly yet gained a strong foothold. The disorganization resulting from the amalgamation of totally differing nationalities, some of them still palpitating in the possession of an accustomed liberty, naturally leads to a system of disorder, which can be remedied only by the progress of time and the refining influences of American civilization."

Yet, it is our impression that under like conditions, many cities, not so close to the frontier as Milwaukee, would have acted up in like manner. This western town was for several years restive under bi-partisan exploitation; the great majority of its voters, since 1904, were casting their votes at each recurring city election in a divided endeavor to shake the old man of the sea off the municipal neck. The time had to come sooner or later; and it came in this year of popular unrest and political surprises; taking a form appropriate to the general seismological situation.

may be, is no less degraded than the Egyptian scum that paraded under Col. Roosevelt's windows uttering such hideous cries as 'Vive la Constitution.' As for the abominable assertion that the Fountain-head of Truth does not know what he is talking about, we reply, in the precious words of Col. Roosevelt himself, that it is a shameless falsehood, and by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and uglier word."

—Twentieth Century Magazine.

**They Know When They Are Licked**  
One Democrat Admits the Socialists Are in Milwaukee City Hall for All Time.

I WAS standing in front of the Plankton house, in Milwaukee, the other day, and I overheard the following:

"I'm through campaigning in Milwaukee," exclaimed a well-groomed man whom I recognized as a former Democratic politician.

"What's the matter?" inquired his companion.

"Why, matter enough," was the reply. "Those damned Socialists have got us down on our backs; they have a good grip on our throats and in addition to that they have both knees on our chest. Oh, I know when we have got enough, and we are licked good and proper."

"Oh, it may not be so bad as that," said his friend. "You may get back into the city hall in two years."

"Forget it, my friend," commented the Democrat. "We are licked in Milwaukee for all time. No use of entertaining any false hopes. The Socialists will beat the two old parties next time even if they combine."

And there you are.

### Conserving Our Womanhood.

The best thought and effort of our civilization must be given to prevent this distortion of work (spinning, weaving, baking and preserving under modern factory conditions as distinct from the home-work of the past) from becoming the portion of our girls and women, if we are to continue to look to them for the essential service which it is theirs to render mankind—not the mere bearing of children but the sustained direction of each generation toward better and higher things.—Florence Lucas Sanville.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan I. Brewster, is still the standard treatise. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This Dec. 18 cents a copy.

## What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

**H**UMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor is the material force out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human life and with it of human life and liberty. Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the source of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class of society.

**THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.**  
In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where name and honor are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employing workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial master.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful becomes the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power, the wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery, and are therefore unable to produce their own necessities. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting capitalist class on the one hand, and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and the most consistent enemies of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the course of class

rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual benefit, makes the production of the necessities of our lives, the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculation. Human labor is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

**MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.**  
In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to create a plan for the production of goods. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, mental and moral welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps its masses of workers in poverty, degradation, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mills and factories. It makes their children beggars, and it makes their minds into cold, selfish, unfeeling machines.

**PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.**  
To maintain their rule over these fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public press, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, judges, senators, congressmen, and members of justice. They own and censor the press. They pay our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually, and they own it morally.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become a life and death struggle for the American people. The wage working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing


the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who in the slave of his wealth, rather than its master, is already very largely a collector and a parasite on the productive class, while it is a class struggle, is at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

**MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.**  
The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which this rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power, and abolishing the capitalist class, and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and control.

**AN END TO CLASS RULE.**  
In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united work of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers at all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialists. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but to win the class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



**Schlitz**  
THE BEER THAT  
MADE MILWAUKEE  
FAMOUS

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North, East and West Sides, North 400  
South Side, . . . . . South 353

## Liverpool's Street Railways Show Benefits of Municipal Ownership

THE recently published annual report of the Liverpool municipal-owned and operated street railways affords another striking illustration of the wisdom of municipal ownership of public utilities. The gross profits for last year's operations were a trifle over £102,522, or about \$602,610. Of this amount £110,168, or about \$550,840 was used for sinking fund, repayment of loans and interest, leaving a net profit of a little over £82,354, or about \$411,770. Of this amount £54,002, 17 sh. 5 d. went to the reserve, renewal and depreciation account, and a little over £27,451, or about \$137,255 was applied for the reduction of taxes.

The municipality of Liverpool took over the street railway system in 1897. Since then over \$2,500,000 has gone into the reserve, renewal and depreciation account. More than \$1,580,000 has been set aside for the sinking fund and the redemption of debt, while the city has received \$1,174,852 for reduction of taxes.

It will be observed that the sinking fund will take care of the indebtedness and in time wiping it out, giving Liverpool her street car system free from incumbrance; while the ample sum charged to the reserve, renewal and depreciation account will give a continually improved system—a property of ever-growing value.

If this were all Liverpool had to

show for her municipal ownership and operation, the taking over of the lines would have been amply justified; besides this the city has benefited in the reduction of taxes to the extent of \$1,174,852. And who will say that the money thus applied to the reduction of the citizens' taxes and the more than \$1,500,000 thus far set aside for the purchase of the system is not better spent than it would be under private ownership, where, judging from the history of American municipalities, this sum would have gone to bribing into silence the daily newspapers, influencing legislation, debauching politics and augmenting the private fortunes of a few favored individuals?—Twentieth Century.

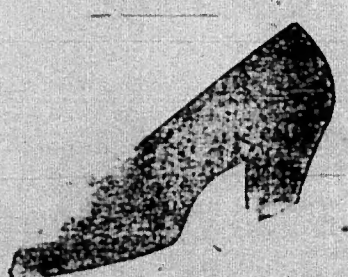
"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

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**What You Can Get for \$3.00**




This is one of the twenty-two snappy low shoes for women at this popular price. Style—wear—economy—what more can you want?

Come soon. You'll like them. Patent and dull leathers. Pumps, two-eyelot ties and oxfords.

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Open Evenings WE Mend Your Shoes Right

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Spring is here. The grass is beginning to up, and your lawn needs trimming. If you haven't got a lawn mower, or are going to buy a new one, come in glance over our complete stock of best make and in different sizes. Prices from

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The Old Hardware Corner  
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It Will Pay You to Buy Your Wedding and Graduation Presents Now

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**FURNITURE**  
GOOD, SANITARY SECOND-HAND AND NEW  
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We furnish 3 rooms complete for **\$42.50**  
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## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

**OFFICERS:**  
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 24 Sixth St.  
Secretary—TREASURER—EMIL BRODIE, 106 Schenck St.  
Business Agent—W. W. KILPATRICK, 1377 Lehigh Ave.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:** William Orling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Hendley, William Coleman, James Knehan, John Rader, Edmund Helms.

**LABEL SECTION:** Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. Orling; Sec., C. Frank Krohn; Treas., J. Reicher; Sec. H. P. Hook, 1115 30th St.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:** Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schaefer, 555 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Orling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

**THE UNION LABEL** continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

## News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher  
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Bakers' union has succeeded in signing up new agreements with the shops here which carry with them an increase in wages of \$1 per week.

**Coalinga, Cal.**—Typographical union No. 382 has signed contracts with the employers whereby the men receive an increase of 10 to 20 per cent over former wages.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—The brewery workers have entered into an agreement which provides for an increase in wages of \$2 per week, the drivers' wage, and all other workmen eight hours per day. This was the outcome of a short strike.

**New Castle, Pa.**—The officers of the Pennsylvania Engineering company have granted an increase in wages of 10 per cent to all of its employees.

**Boston, Mass.**—Last week the Pantmakers' union called off their strike, begun Feb. 21, for the nine-hour day and increases in the piece work prices ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. The shops which did not concede have no work and consequently no forces outside of the contractors and relatives of the bosses.

**Boston, Mass.**—Three hundred girl members of the Garment Workers' union have succeeded in getting an increase in wages ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, with a 48-hour week, and a half holiday on Saturday the year round.

**Columbus, O.**—The street car men, recently organized, last week secured an agreement with the street railway company covering an increase in wages amounting to \$30,000 a year.

**Utica, N. Y.**—The brewery workers of this city have signed a new agreement which provides for an increased wage of \$2 per week in all departments.

**Toledo, O.**—The captain members of the Tugmen's association have secured a monthly increase of \$5. The Firemen and Lighthouse men's union has secured an increase from \$55 per month to \$57.50.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—The printers have been granted an increase in wages amounting to \$125 per week for all book and job hands.

**Toledo, O.**—The Press Feeders' union has secured an increase of \$1 per week without any friction.

**Waterbury, Conn.**—In their new agreement, just closed for a period of three years, the brewery workers have been granted the eight-hour day for brewers, bottlers, engineers and firemen, and the nine-hour day for drivers; in addition, they were granted an increase in wages ranging from \$1 to \$3 per week.

**Kansas City.**—The brewery workers have completed negotiations whereby all members are benefited by increases in wages and improvements in working conditions. Brewers were increased \$1.50 per week, bottlers \$1.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The Broom-makers' union has started a vigorous

and the workmen employed in the label department of the bottle shops get an advance of \$1 per week.

**Vancouver, B. C.**—The Plumbers and Steamfitters' union enjoyed quite a unique position here recently. They started to work in the morning at the \$1.48 eight-hour rate and finished the day with an increase of \$1 per day. The dispute lasted about an hour. Two of the members have been appointed as plumbing inspectors for the city.

**New York, N. Y.**—The railroad telegraphers employed on the entire New York Central are elated over an agreement which was signed a week ago, whereby the men at the keys receive an increase in wages of 10 per cent, almost \$200,000.

**Galesburg, Ill.**—The street car men have just closed an agreement for two years which embraces a wage increase of 1 cent an hour, the use of stools and other conditions.

**Kewanee, Ill.**—The street car men have reached a satisfactory settlement after a strike lasting four days, which calls for increases in wages as follows: First six months, 1 cent; second, third, fourth and sixth month, 2 cents each, and interurban men 2 cents per hour.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The brewery workers have closed new contracts with the proprietors for a period of one year, which gives the men an increase in wages of \$1 per week.

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL OFFICERS:**  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK HEATH, Sec.-Treas., 24 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
FRANK METCALFE, 351 Mitchell St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
PAUL LINNETT, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 333 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
R. D. BONNAMY, 1115 Madison St., Menasha, Wis.

**UNFAIR—WAS IT?**  
The United States Supreme Court has only struck the Sherman Anti-Trust law as unconstitutional. The LABOR UNION, consisting with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" have before appearing here has been removed. UP TO YOU!

**Wage Earners**  
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your ballot for emancipation from wage slavery.

### Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**FRED. GROSSE**  
FINE LINE OF UNION CUTTERS  
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SHAVING PARLOR  
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Opposite South Bay St.

### Fine Liquors, Wines and Cigars

Free Warm Lunch Day and Night.  
Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer on Tap.

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Fine Line of Union Cigars

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Plain and Decorative  
Painting, Paperhanging  
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**NEW METHOD LAUNDRY AND TOWEL SUPPLY**  
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Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Work. Human's Suspenders Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.

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DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GREAT  
Clearing Sale of  
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Newly remodeled Lodge Hall for rent for special meetings and private parties.

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EXPERT OPTICIAN  
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A large stock to select from, many different styles, plain and fancy, and any quality of material you may desire.

We can fit any man according to his wishes and price.

We have Union Label Clothing.

### Jandt & Bluemel

703-705 Muskego Ave., cor. Mitchell St.

**THIS COMPANY** is operating under Wisconsin's new trust company law, which is probably the most stringent and restrictive laws governing trust companies. Patrons of this company are more fully protected and safeguarded than in any other kind of financial institution or individual agency. All money deposited in our savings department or investments made therefrom are kept entirely separate from other owned or held by the company and shall be primarily for the payment of deposits. There are many other good reasons why persons, saving money or who want a safe place for it, at reasonable remuneration, should deposit with us. Deposits taken in savings account or certificate plan and interest paid at 3 percent per annum.

Daily hours 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., Saturday Evenings 5:30 to 8:00 P. M.

### Fidelity Trust Co., Wells Bldg.

**Federated Trades Council.**  
Regular meeting, May 18, 1910. Bro. Henry Raasch in the chair; Bro. James Hendricksen, vice chairman.

All officers present. Roll call of organizations dispensed with.

Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Plumbers No. 73, Machinists No. 66, Metal Polishers No. 10, Bottle Blowers No. 15, Cement Workers No. 95, Sheet Metal Workers No. 24.

The Building Trades council reported the election of Bro. M. Burns as vice chairman, and Bro. Frank Kulsik as a trustee. The council passed a resolution giving the Brewers' association until Saturday night to sign up. Report filed.

The Barbers reported that they had placed the shop card in the shops of Ole Oleson, 815 Forest Home avenue; Charles Halazon, 324 Wells street; A. J. Rozmarynowski, 366 Mitchell street; Theo. Gapiński, Sixth and Greenfield avenues; Leo Miski, 444 Mitchell street; Mat. Osleman, 1722 Fond du Lac avenue; and Ed. J. Clark, 127 Reed street. Also that the card had been removed from the shops of Charles Holdman, 270 Twenty-seventh street; William Bommerstein, 506 Reed street; M. Holmer, 573 Sixth avenue.

The executive board reported a request from Miss Gidney of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis league, asking the council to elect a delegate to a central council and recommended that such a delegate be elected. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

The Musicians reported a number of small theaters having non-union musicians. Moved and carried to spread on minutes. Theaters are the following: Park, Mitchell street, between Second and Third avenues; American, Third street, near Wells; Vaudeville, Third street, near Wells; The Orpheum, Grand avenue, near Second street; Palace, Grove street; Family, Third street, near North avenue; Home, Twenty-ninth and Clybourn streets; Olympic, Fifteenth and Fond du Lac avenue; Royal, Twelfth and Chambers streets.

A communication from the Metal Polishers' International, Cincinnati, was, on motion, referred to the Label section.

A communication from the Label department of the A. F. of L. was read asking support for the label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. On motion, referred to the Label section.

A communication from the Textile Workers of Cohoes, N. Y., informing organized labor that knit underwear and sweaters with the union label can now be had, was, on motion, referred to the Label section.

The following resolutions were proposed by the executive board, and adopted:

Whereas, The Boot and Shoe Workers' International union has but a small proportion of the trade organized in this city; and

Whereas, Said organization is making strenuous efforts to organize the boot and shoe workers of Milwaukee, and have found it impossible to organize them through mass meetings; and

Whereas, They are now trying to organize one branch of the trade at a time, by calling shop crew meetings; and

Whereas, The general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union have placed the services of one of their general organizers at the disposal of their local unions here, and have also placed a special organizer in the field temporarily; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Federated Trades council in meeting assembled, hereby pledge to the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union all the moral and financial support possible in their organization work, and we further promise to provide them with speakers to address meetings when called upon.

The following resolutions were presented by the executive board and, on motion, referred to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

Milwaukee, Wis., May 18, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Federated Trades Council:

Gentlemen: The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Milwaukee Building Trades council April 14, 1910, and are herewith respectfully submitted for your concurrence, to-wit:

Whereas, The state board of agriculture has again deemed it advisable in letting contracts for the erection and construction of the

machinery building and the horse barns on the state fair grounds to ignore the request of organized labor, that it be considered in the letting of the contracts and receive its proportional share of said contracts; and

Whereas, In the letting of the said contracts by the state board of agriculture for the erection and construction of said buildings it has established the fact that a majority of the members of said board are opposed to the organizations of the workers of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Trades council by and through the Milwaukee Federated Trades council, notify all organized labor of the unfairness by the persons in charge of the state fair toward organized labor;

Resolved, That the Building committee of the Federated Trades council stands instructed to communicate with all labor bodies throughout the state and ask their cooperation in demanding of their legislators to present such petitions and resolutions as they may receive in relation to the attitude of the state board of agriculture toward the organized workers of the state; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the public press of the state.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM GRIEBLING, Recording Secretary.

The chair named Bro. F. J. Weber as the council's representative to the Anti-Tuberculosis council.

Bro. Griebling reported that the Brewers association had failed to sign up the blanket agreement for the breweries demanded by the Building Trades council and a strike had been declared, with 250 men out. Moved that the strike be endorsed. Objection made that the Carpenters' District council was signed up with the breweries. In answer it was stated that a blanket agreement was wanted to protect all trades. The question was called for. Motion carried.

It was announced by the Label section that the label action this week would be the Beer Bottlers and Broommakers.

Bro. Weber moved that the secretary ask the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to send a special representative to Milwaukee. Carried.

Bro. Grass reported progress as a committee of one to ascertain if factories lock doors during working hours. He said he had thus far found forty-eight offenders.

### TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR HARM

**NEW TEETH**—the best and most modern in the world... \$8.00 UP

Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded. Bridge Teeth... \$5.00 UP

FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction: give honest, intelligent advice free, and do not deceive anybody.

### DR. YOUNG

414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee

HOURS—8:30 to 6:30; Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 1111

### EHRMANN BROS.

COMPLETE LINE OF Union-Made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishings

...MERCHAND TAILORING...

931 TEUTONIA AVENUE  
CORNER WRIGHT STREET

### ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

BECAUSE IT IS A COSTLY AND UNLAWFUL SINKING OF THE SMALLEST PROFIT

CALL AND CONFERENCE WITH LUDWIG BERG, 317 1/2 ST.

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty

**NEW STORE AT 624 THIRD ST.**  
624 East Water & Reed

### Thos. Twelmayer

Watchmaker and Jeweler

2111 North Avenue

### THE WEST SIDE HABERDASHERY

Geo. Bollerbach, Prop.  
UNION MADE GOODS  
BELLMONT HATS \$2.00

Hatters and Gents' Furnishers  
1513 Vliet St.

### HATS AND FURNISHINGS

AT POPULAR PRICES

### Schulger-Schulz Co.

1301 VLIET STREET

### PINSEL'S UNION MADE

GENTS' FURNISHINGS  
and SHOES for the whole family

454 MITCHELL STREET

**TO SEE WELL CONSULT**

### REINHARD

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED 200 GRAND AVE.

### HENRY F. SCHMIDT

581 SALOON  
Wiskey Avenue

### Smoke Tampanola

10c CIGAR

MANUFACTURED BY Herm. Buech  
578 16th Ave. Phone South 6238

### THE HOME TEA CO.

303 Grove St., Milwaukee

A Full Line of Groceries

ROBERTS & ROBERTS, Proprietors

### KOESTER & LIEBSCHER

West Side Bottle House  
"Wholesale Liquors"  
WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES

P. O. 2290 300 Chestnut St.

### ADOLPH HEUMANN

571 THIRD STREET

Sample Room and Bottle House

Phone Grand 58

### ANTON UHER

1124 Walnut Street

Fluff Rug and Carpet Weaver

### Chicago House

OTTO GROSSE, Prop.  
524-526 East Water Street  
1/2 Block North of City Hall.

BLATZ WIENER BEER ON TAP

### ARCHIE TEGMEYER

392 National Avenue, Corner Grove St.

### Are You Going to Use a Spring Medicine?

If so—Try a Bottle of Our

### BLOOD PURIFIER

50c a Bottle

Remember We Carry Also a Full Line of Garden Seeds in Bulk

### H. F. Steinert

Pharmacist  
1112 Teutonia Ave.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

### RECEIPTS.

Boiler Makers, 302	23.00
Carpenters, 522	4.24
Stone Cutters, 128	1.29
Carpenters, 188	4.44
Shoe Cutters, 354	1.20
Cement Workers, 95, on account	10.00
Carpenters, 1933	2.37
Boot and Shoe Workers, 170	1.50
Glove Cutters, 37	1.50
Carpenters, 1813	1.55
Carpenters, 1748	2.05
Musicians, 8	9.00

\$30.05

### DISBURSEMENTS.

F. J. Weber, two weeks' salary	\$50.00
F. J. Weber, scrubbing, etc.	5.37
S. D. Herald, secretary subs.	79.85
W. S. Fisher, labor service	10.00
Executive board, May 15	5.50

\$150.60

The council then adjourned.

FREDERICK HEATH, Recording Secretary.

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### Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**County Organization Notes.**  
The Daily Section of the Social-Democratic party has arranged for a monster basket picnic, to be held at Jones' grove, Sunday, June 5. There will be games for both the children and adults, and an address will be delivered at 3 p. m. by the president of the common council, E. T. Melms. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Seventeenth Ward Branch has a committee at work hustling to make their annual picnic this year the biggest success of any picnic held so far by this organization. The picnic will take place at Hulsbeck's grove, end of Tippecanoe cur line, Sunday afternoon and evening, June 10th.

The Twenty-third Ward Branch is making preparations for a monster basket picnic, which is to be held at Teski's grove, Fifty-second and Lincoln avenues. Take Greenfield Avenue-West Allis car to the 5-cent limit, Havelly road, from there a bus will take you free to the grove. Admission, \$1 per family, including refreshments.

The Town of Milwaukee and Silver Spring Branches held a successful ball at Saltzman's hall, Cedarburg plank road, last Saturday evening. One hundred and thirty-five new applications for membership were received by the county central committee at its last meeting. We think that's traveling some. Don't you?

The Eleventh Ward Branch has appointed a five committee to make the necessary arrangements for their annual basket picnic, which will be held Sunday afternoon, July 10, at Scheffer's grove, Lincoln and Thirtieth avenues. Take a Mitchell street or Muskego Avenue car to Lincoln Avenue, then walk six blocks west to the grove. Amongst other features, there will be a baseball game, running races for the children and adults, likewise a prize for each child attending the picnic.

The South Milwaukee Branch has been reorganized and is now again a live wire amongst the organizations in Milwaukee county Social-Democratic party.

The Cudahy Branch has now increased their membership 200 per cent within the last two months, besides this we have also a new organization in Cudahy amongst the Hungarians. A Polish branch will also be organized in the near future. Therefore, we say, keep your eyes on Cudahy, for there will be something doing in the next coming election.

All of the city branches, together with the town and foreign branches, are now actively engaged in building up their membership. Also subscribers to our party papers are coming in at a terrific speed. Let the good work go on, comrades, for if there is anything that is necessary at this time in Milwaukee county, it is the educational feature, namely, to educate the working people of Milwaukee county as to the aims, objects and principles of Social-Democracy. If the rank and file will just take off their coats now and go to work, it will mean the election of a congressman in both the Fourth and Fifth Congressional

### We Purchased the Factory Samples of

## Men's High Grade Shoes

of the

### F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.

This lot of shoes is slightly factory soiled, so slight are the defects, that they in no way decrease the wearing quality, in fact, if we didn't tell you the truth of their condition, you would think they were perfect. They are factory samples, used in the factory to show the workmen how to make the regular lots, the result of which is, they got a lot of handling, otherwise in perfect condition.

This lot consists of over 300 pairs, in all sizes, with medium and light weight, hand and machine sewed soles, extension welt, the tops are made of a fine quality velour calf and patent leather, in lace and button effect, every pair this season's style, every pair refinished. This quality shoes sell at any shoe store, in the city for \$4.50 and \$5.00 per pair, but we are going to sell them to you at this sale only at

# \$1.95

PER PAIR

Sale commences today. This is your opportunity to save money. All we ask of you is that you come to our store and look at these shoes. We know you will be more than pleased at these exceptional bargains. We give "S. & H." Trading Stamps with every 10c purchase. Store open every evening, closed Sundays.

**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
LOUIS RUPPEL  
575-577 MITCHELL ST.  
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE  
"The House of Reliable Footwear"

## OUR ANNUAL SPRING CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS BEGINS

### Monday, May 23

### Bargains

#### In Used Pianos

1 Wheelock	\$40
1 Feiling	55
1 Chickering	75
1 Chickering	100
1 Emerson	125
1 Pease	135
1 Rohlfing	160
1 Harrington	165
1 Weser Bros.	185
1 Howard	200
1 Wegman	240

We had a great many Pianos rented this winter which are now back in our stock in condition like new, also about thirty-five used Upright Pianos which must be disposed of next week.

We are not going into a lengthy exposition of the wonderful merits of bargain offerings. Will simply say that if you are a prospective piano buyer a trip to our warerooms next week will enable you to save \$100 to \$200 on a purchase.

Every piano is marked in plain figures the same price to everybody.

Come early before the rush is on.

**Easy Monthly Payments**

## Flanner-Hafsoos Piano Co.

417 Broadway

**GABLER**

### Those Special Privileges

THERE has been more or less discussion about the Common Council's disposition of requests being made for the use of equipment not having been provided for by law, and at least one that is prohibited by law. The principle discussion having been centered around three items, namely: A Canopy over Theater Entrances, Bay Windows, and Sidetracks. The chief difficulty in having their minds meet appears to be due to the fact that a hard and fast rule is sought, which is applicable to all. Some seem to think there is no other way of being impartial. Another contention appears to be actuated by the desire to acquire a revenue, whereas the equitable adjustment can never be acquired by rigid rule or money consideration.

**Canopy.**  
The canopy over a theatre entrance is a protection to the public, it adds to the comfort of the theatre patrons, but does not obstruct the traffic on the street, although it may obstruct the view up and down the street to some extent. The advantage to the public comfort appears to outweigh by far any objection that there might be raised to it. It seems to be a comfort that should be recommended by a housing committee. Then why should our Council object to the erection of such canopy, if there be no objection then why impose a fine under the guise of a license. It is a part of the building made more valuable by its being there, and is assessed in ratio to its estimated value.

**Bay Windows.**  
Requests for these must always come from business houses on crowded streets, which are too narrow. The protruding window attracts attention, displays wares, and is a better advertisement than a flat window. It gives the owner an advantage over his neighbor, besides increasing the congested condition of the street to the injury of the entire public. Now when every effort is being made to overcome these congested conditions it is nothing short of a crime to permit anyone to encroach and when the Common Council accepts money for such permit it simply accepts a share of the special interest thus permitted to vitiate the interest and welfare of all. It is surely an unprincipled use of authority which a Socialist cannot consistently endorse.

**Sidetracks.**  
If Milwaukee comes to realize that railway trackage is virtually the frame work in the city plan on which commercial enterprise, public convenience is dependent, our Common Council should see that these sidetracks are increased to afford the greatest relief from congestion and save the wear and tear of our downtown pavement. Saving in expenses of transportation will increase the cities revenue which will be dependent upon a more universal use of railway facilities. Of course these assertions contemplate municipal control, a goal we will never reach by prohibitive measures in curtailing their use. Even though a few thousand dollars may be acquired, it is positively a penny wise and pound foolish piece of legislation to fine or to license a firm for side-track facilities.

I hope that our aldermen will see that their discretion must be used most carefully for every individual case, and they should know THE DANGER OF PERMITTING DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL PATRONAGE OF SPECIAL INTERESTS.

**Mr. John I. Beggs Shows Favoritism on the South Side**  
[TO THE EDITOR.]

Passengers going either north or south on the Muskego Avenue cars are refused transfers east on Greenfield Avenue. Coming south on Muskego Avenue, Mr. Beggs may have a reason to refuse transfers because a passenger could get back to the city on the transfer, but coming north on Muskego Avenue there ought to be transfers issued east on Greenfield Avenue, for in that case passengers cannot beat the company out of a fare. To people living a little south of Greenfield Avenue it is sometimes a serious inconvenience when boarding a Muskego Avenue car south of Greenfield Avenue to be hauled way down to Muskego Avenue and Reed Street to transfer to a Third Street car going south to reach a destination somewhere south of Greenfield Avenue. In other words, Mr. Beggs, it would be a great convenience if you would kindly condescend to issue transfers east on Greenfield Avenue to passengers boarding your cars on Muskego Avenue south of Greenfield, to reach the streets indicated above, instead of the long haul down to Reed Street.

One other point, Mr. Beggs. If you fear passengers stopping a ride on your passengers stopping a ride on your car by issuing transfers east on Greenfield Avenue to passengers going south on Muskego Avenue, then why do you take a chance on issuing transfers east on Mitchell Street from the cars on Sixth Avenue going south. Perhaps you are not aware of this inconsistency. However, you ought to relieve the situation referred to.

FRED. BROCKHAUSEN.

Previously reported.....	\$1,003.55
Ang. Ehrmann.....	75
Wm. Schirmer.....	50
Orto Lemble.....	1.00
E. Schmidt.....	1.00
J. W. Martin.....	1.00
B. V. Verbrugghe.....	20
Frederick Nann.....	20
A. O. Moerike.....	20
C. F. Schneider.....	1.00
Alb. Baetow.....	1.00
Aug. Boerner.....	20
John F. Hein.....	40
Chas. Vogel.....	50
J. R. Mason.....	1.00
Emil Seidel.....	1.00
Gust Schuehl.....	20
	\$1,013.70
Carnival Tickets.	
Previously reported.....	\$1,150.40
Gust. Anken.....	1.00
Wm. Fotsch.....	50
H. Burghardt.....	1.00
H. A. Hein.....	75
H. Hoehle.....	1.00
Frank Seidel.....	1.00
Wm. Schmidt.....	1.00
G. Heuser.....	1.00
A. O. Moerike.....	1.00
Chas. Abraham.....	1.00
And. Buchler.....	1.00
Fred. Maas.....	25
Red. Sager.....	1.00
E. Hochschild.....	1.00
E. W. Butts.....	25
C. F. Schneider.....	1.00
Fred. Redderman.....	1.00
Alb. W. Werner.....	1.00
Wm. Bannmann.....	2.00
Peter T. Leiser.....	25
Louis Goesch.....	1.00
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Henry Koester.....	2.00
F. Jone.....	1.00

# BANKRUPT SALE

## Friday and Saturday positively the last two days

Saturday night positively ends this sensational sacrificing of the Lachenmaier Bankrupt Stock. But two days remain in which to effect an absolute clearance of all odd lots. Every minute of these last two days we must keep the store crowded. Present sale prices assure us that crowds will keep coming, but to make assurance doubly sure we have made still more sensational price cuts.

### 50c Wilson Bros. Neckwear

Everybody knows Wilson Bros. neckwear, but no one knows them as other than 50c neckwear. Lachenmaier sells these four-in-hand at....

# 25c

(200 dozen on hand.)

### Men's Fine Tailored Suits

at about half or less than half of the regular price, because we must raise money now. Not a single suit in this line was made to sell for less than \$16.50, all are fine-tailored, many are union-made, everyone is full of snap and style as well as wear.

Black and all the new spring shades, in worsteds and fancy weaves. A clean-up of broken lots in our \$16.50 and \$20 grades. A snap for you. But you must come early. Saturday, while the lot lasts....

# 9.75

### Men's Hats

Our best \$2.50 grade of soft and stiff hats black and all the new shades sacrificed to raise money now at....

# 1.45

Better Grades at Equal Great Reductions.

### Men's Garters

Paris and Boston standard 25c brands - all sale price....

# 19c

### Handkerchiefs

Large size, hemstitched - white and colored border - all sale price....

# 3c

### 60c Working Shirts

Fast black saffron and blue chambray, all sizes, at....

# 39c

### Men's Shirts

Plain or pleated negligee and soft on't g shirts, \$1 and \$1.25 values....

# 65c

### Police and Firemen's Suspenders

Strong web - 25c value, at....

# 15c

## ACHENMAIER & CO.

Corner Third & State Sts.

Open Every Evening Till 9. Sundays Till Noon.

## Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

**State Organization.**  
The famous Red Flag button has become so famous that the demand for it has greatly increased. Accordingly the state organization has ordered several thousand of these buttons, and is ready to put them in the hands of the comrades at a cheaper figure than ever. Red Flag buttons may now be had at \$2 per hundred; dozen lots at 35 cents; single buttons at 5 cents. Locals should order these in quantities, and make them a common object in the various localities, familiar to the public eye.

**La Crosse.**  
Old party politicians are trying to "hush up" the Socialist agitation in La Crosse. But it won't do. The La Crosse city council is Democratic - and rotten. The board of supervisors is Republican - also rotten. (Sounds familiar, doesn't it?) The Socialists have filed complaints against the grafting supervisors. And they are about ready to do the same for the supervisors.

The situation is getting ticklish for the "business men" in the city and county administration; and they have administered some hush medicine to the local papers. But this was not done until the Socialists had broken into print and compelled a recognition of the situation in the county board.

The Socialists have made a demand for the closing up of two "red light" places, which are on the road which must be taken by young girls going to work. The La Crosse Tribune, a La Follette paper, refused to publish a communication on the subject, alleging that it was "politics." Well, it is liable to be "politics" before the story is told. If Senator Tom Morris, La Follette supporter and candidate for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket for the "progressives," don't know enough to get out of the way of an anti-white slave crusade, just because it is waged by Socialists and for the benefit of working girls (two girls in short dresses were seen coming out of one of these places), he will find out that there will be considerable "politics" in La Crosse this fall.

More power to the elbow of the La Crosse comrades! They are fighting along the right lines. Anything that tends to clean up a community and make it a better place to raise children in, is worthy the efforts of the Socialist party.

**Karl Minkley.**  
At the last meeting of the state executive board Comrade Karl Minkley was engaged for three weeks of work among the German communities of the state. He started on Monday, after some preliminary correspondence by the organization department, and will make a short tour of the east lake shore and the Fox River valley.

German comrades wishing to make arrangements for a speech by Comrade Minkley will do well to correspond with the state organizer at once.

**W. A. Jacobs.**  
Comrade Jacobs has been commissioned as general field worker and will make it his special work to enlarge the circulation lists of the party papers in this state, visiting the comrades from house to house, following up sympathizers, and holding meetings wherever he finds a suitable opening. Locals wishing to have this kind of work done in their community are invited to correspond promptly with the state organizer, as the route of Comrade Jacobs is being laid out for the summer.

**Now Organize Wisconsin.**  
The next step in the conquest of Wisconsin for Socialism is for you to pay your dues for three months and join the party - if you are not already a member.

Are you an organizer - or a disorganizer? Get BUSY!

**Elkhart Lake.**  
A warm welcome awaits Comrade Minkley. No local there now; but

## TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED - Good stenographer and typewriter wanted. Must understand shorthand work. Socialism preferred. Apply at this office between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED - Everybody to know that Dr. S. R. Rosenberg, Expert Optician, is located at 307 Mitchell street and 353 Grove street. Help him out.

WANTED - A German girl for general housework, no cooking, 200 21st st. 5-21 st.

WANTED - To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 814 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED - Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be held from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 341 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED - Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED - BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Star and Socialist Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fill in cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 341 Sixth St.

**FOR SALE**  
WISCONSIN  
GOOD BARGAINS - 122 acres - 10 acres seeded, 112 acres till. 1,000 cords wood, barn and maple. 1,000 cords One and one half miles from good town. Forest Co. 112000.

20 acres, buildings cost \$200.00, near county seat. Portage Co. 110000 cash, but \$50.00 semi-monthly. Price \$300.00. What a snap.

10 acre tracts, rich lands, 1200.00. Three and one half hours ride from Milwaukee; 11000 per month. Let one acre for cash. 52-11. C. M. BENDALL, Loan & Trust Bldg.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. Social-Democratic Bldg. Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS on the TREASURER - for the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

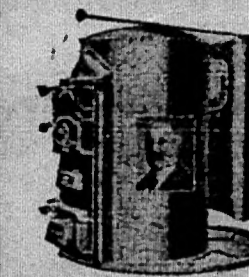
BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. CO-OP. PRINTERY, 341 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY**  
27 Grand Ave. Cor. 5th and Grand Ave. Physicians Service Free for all who are out of employment or unable to pay doctor bills. Hours for consultation 11 to 12 A. M. 1 to 6 P. M.

**DAMAGES COLLECTED**  
For personal injury. No charges if unsuccessful. Special and prompt attention guaranteed. Bonded Rapid Collecting Agency, Inc., 102 Railway Exchange Bldg. Phone Main 2158. An 24th.

**COLLECTIONS**  
**BONDED RAPID COLLECTING AGENCY, INC.**  
10th floor, Railway Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee. Odds and ends in the west. Twelve offices and bonded representatives all over the U. S. Owned and managed by Milwaukee business men. Reference and security unlimited. Collections made on commission. Who owes you? Can you collect it? We can. Try us. Expert collectors of honest debts. We are the only non-unionized bonded collecting agency in Wisconsin. Investigate. Get our rates and reference before making your accounts for collection. An 24th.

## G. HERGARTEN



**TIN AND FURNACE WORK**  
All kinds of Jobbing Promptly attended to  
Phone Connection 1826 WRIGHT STREET

## Louis A. Manz

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry**

2918 VLIET ST. Fine Watch Repairing

## Real Estate Advertising from a Comrade

and Trade-Unionist should be read and appreciated by Readers of this Paper.

I am offering for sale AT YOUR OWN TERMS AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES a number of beautiful lots located on Burnham street and 31st Avenue (South Side).

These lots can be bought for an investment or we will build you a home. Come out Saturday afternoon or Sundays, and look them over. Take GREENFIELD AVENUE-BURNHAM ST. CARS DIRECT TO PROPERTY.

I am on the Property Every Afternoon and all Day Sunday

## Unity Realty Co.

564 Merrill Bldg. 214 GRAND AVENUE  
F. W. WILSON, Agent  
Phone Grand 1120 Open Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays Evenings



## City Hall Happenings

When the Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee began its duties, or rather from the very moment that it was known that the Social-Democrats had captured the municipal government of Milwaukee, there were a few people over the city and there were some over the country in general, who expected to see some rash action; some sudden, foolish action.

These people have been beautifully disappointed. There have not been any "breaks." There has not been any "raw work" that embarrasses the friends of the administration. One of the acts of the administration that has non-plussed the opposition was the letter of Mayor Seidel to a firm of Baltimore bond brokers. The letter from these brokers may have been a sort of "feeler," a preliminary, tentative inquiry with ulterior prospects in view, or it may have been a perfectly natural business inquiry. It was just the kind of letter, however, which, when addressed to a man without experience or training, might have called out a reply, full of bitterness and exasperation. This was just what did not happen. The bond brokers received a reply that answered their inquiry, and yet at the same time stated the position of the administration. The two letters in full follow here:

Owen Daly & Co., Bankers,  
23 South Street,  
Baltimore, April 27, 1910.

To the Honorable the Mayor, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Dear Sir: Having placed a great many of the bonds of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, and of the Milwaukee Gas Company, we are interested on behalf of our clients in the stand your administration may take to these public service corporations, therefore trust you will not consider it intrusive if we venture to ask you whether the feeling of your

administration is adverse to the present methods of these companies. We have always been led to believe that the citizens of Milwaukee were well satisfied with the railway, electric light and gas service, and have been influential in having placed on our count list of bonds approved for the investment of trust funds, both of the above named securities. In view of this and the fact that we have placed considerably over \$1,500,000 of these bonds in this city (many of them in trust estates) you will appreciate our interest and we trust will favor us with a reply.

We appreciate the consideration which we trust you will give our letter, and remain, Dear Sir,  
Very truly yours,  
OWEN DALY & CO.

Milwaukee, May 16, 1910.  
Messrs. Owen Daly & Co.,  
23 South Street, Baltimore, Md.  
Gentlemen: I have at hand your communication of April 27, and because of exceptionally urgent correspondence accumulating, have not replied sooner. You ask whether the feeling of our administration is adverse to the present methods of The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., and the Milwaukee Gas Light Co., and further state that you had been led to believe that the citizens of Milwaukee were well satisfied with the services of these companies. In reply, let me say that the citizens of Milwaukee are not well satisfied with the services rendered by The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. in particular. The policy of the present administration is to secure such services as can be reasonably expected for the fares charged. Further than that, there is no vindictive feeling adverse to either of these corporations.

Yours truly,  
EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor.  
This, of course, is merely an instance of the general tendency of the administration. The message of Mayor Seidel was so practical, concrete, and direct, that it aroused editorial

discussion in all parts of the country. Editors and public men generally, in commenting upon it, were compelled to acknowledge that it was an extraordinary document, it being so original and yet pointing towards so many immediate avenues of relief.

The following paragraph was reported in hundreds of papers, and was placed on heavy cardboard and circulated over New York by the Bureau of Municipal Research:

"The workers of our city are its most valuable asset. The administration should constantly watch over the conditions prevailing in factories, workshops and places of employment, with regard to sanitation. In contracts to be let by the city the specifications should provide for hours of labor that are not exhausting, that leave a margin of time for rest and development. Such specifications should also provide for sufficiency of light and ventilation; they should prohibit child labor, properly protected woman labor, and prevent the imposition upon workers of degrading conditions.

Proper action looking toward the establishment of a bureau of municipal research, should immediately be taken. The first object of this bureau should be to make a municipal survey, to furnish accurate and adequate knowledge of social, industrial and economic conditions, leading to specific and practicable plans for city betterment.

Citizens of Milwaukee who have had occasion to do business in the city hall take pleasant note of a new atmosphere there. City Clerk Thompson, a few days after being in office, announced that the city clerk and his force were there to serve the people and that no "smart Alecks" would be tolerated. Correspondence is handled with a promptness that has surprised the citizens. The following is a quotation from The Milwaukee Times:

Some days ago a letter was written to Mayor Emil Seidel, asking his cooperation in a movement to obtain the naming of a city forester for Milwaukee.

Almost by the next mail came a reply from the mayor that he would refer the matter to one of the aldermen for an investigation and for the purpose of devising some plan for naming the official.

Such promptness and sympathetic spirit in city officials is a new thing for Milwaukee.

### Notes in Brief

Mayor Seidel was absent from Milwaukee a day or two this week attending the Socialist congress in Chicago. Acting Mayor Edmund T. Meins remained behind to keep things moving.

Have the Socialists been doing anything since election? If you think they have not been on the job, ask John I. Beggs, the street repair contractors, the tax commissioner and a few others. Also read the city council proceedings and the doing of the county board. Doing things? Why, they have accomplished more in one month than the Rose administration did in ten years. They didn't have to do much to make that kind of a record, either. Milwaukee, the citizens already realize, is a better and safer place in which to live.

You don't hear of any of the Socialist appointees knocking down slender youths in the city hall. And even if you did you wouldn't hear of

the offender's superior defend him. And if a Socialist official had not demanded an official investigation, the father of the slain might have had to fight the case alone.

It is reported that nine out of ten of the bluecoats voted the Socialist ticket April 5. The policemen know when they have a "friend at court." The Socialist aldermen for years protested against "firing" a cop without a public trial. The blunder, too, know who are their friends in office.

Mr. Milwaukee Citizen, if you discover a miserable piece of street repair work in your neighborhood call up the city hall and register a complaint, or send it in writing. The Socialist officials there are your servants, not your masters. Don't forget that.

### AT THE THEATERS

**Davidson—"Anti-Matrimony"**  
"Anti-Matrimony" when the coming of Henrietta Crossman is announced, the regular theatergoer makes up his mind that he will enjoy a performance of unusual merit. There is nothing uncertain about the quality of Miss Crossman's acting, her selection of plays and of players. Miss Crossman will play in Milwaukee on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with a Wednesday matinee.

**Bijou—"A Child of the Regiment"**  
For the second week of the Klumt & Gazzolo Stock company, the Bijou management will offer "A Child of the Regiment," beginning with a matinee tomorrow. It tells a story of the west, outdoing in realism many of the western plays of recent production. Its beautiful scenes and patriotic fidelity bring with its martial music, the swelling of the heart that will cause a ring of military pride in the true American breast. It is a western play written around a western army post, and has its central character in a pretty little boy, nicknamed by the boys of the post "the Little Major."

**Crystal—"The Battle of Too Soon"**  
A farcical sketch with a thousand laughs is one of the acts for the coming week at the Crystal. It is known as "The Battle of Too Soon," and will be played by the Matthews and Bannion company. It is a laugh maker all through. Maxine Reynolds and company will be another headline offering. Little Miss Reynolds was a member of the friend players at the Shubert, and will be seen in "Editha's Burglar," assisted by her father, Wilson Reynolds, and John Dugan.

**Empress—"The Bachelors' Club"**  
"The Bachelors' Club" headlines the bill at the Empress theater, beginning with a Monday matinee. Song offerings will be the feature. Two skits, "College Days," presented by Leonard, Louis and Guillette, and "The Royal Cook," by Kiernan, Walters and Kiernan, will be features. "Hobo" George B. Alexander will bring his songs, humor and impersonations. Greve and Green offer a musical act; Smith and Brown will dance in wood-shoe and sing new songs.

**Alhambra—"An American Widow"**  
"An American Widow," a delightful comedy, by Harriet Chambers, will be the Alhambra Theater company's offering for the week beginning Monday night, at the Grand avenue playhouse. The first time in stock and the first time at popular prices. Another brilliant production with all the favorites in the east. The usual matinees will be given on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

**Majestic—Miss Alice Yorke**  
Miss Alice Yorke and her Highland laddies will headline the bill at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon, appearing here for the first time in the new musical offering called "Journeys Through Scotland and Japan." It is one of the costliest acts to be seen here this year. Other features: Howard and North, in the new com-

Chemist.  
Inspector of Street and Sidewalk Work.  
Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall,  
May 21, 1910.

The competitive examination for city chemist previously advertised to take place May 10, 1910, having been postponed, will now be held on Thursday, June 2, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. at the above office. There will also be held a competitive examination for inspector of street and sidewalk work on the same day, Thursday, June 2, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. at the above office.

Some of the requirements for city chemist: Applicants must be graduates of a regularly incorporated scientific college of good standing; must be versed both in industrial chemistry as well as the chemistry of foods and drugs; must have done major work in the subject of chemistry; must have full knowledge of analytical methods, quantitative and qualitative in organic and inorganic chemistry, and must have special knowledge in the methods of analyzing foodstuffs for adulterations and preservatives, and in the examination of water, medicines and dairy products, of gas, fuel, oils, asphalt, cement, etc.; they must be citizens of the United States, must be at least 21 years of age, and must have good health, habits and recommendations.

Some of the requirements for inspector of street and sidewalk work: United States citizenship; residence in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; common school education; practical and knowledge of all materials used in the construction of streets, sidewalks and alleys; ability to read and understand specifications; good health, habits and recommendations.

Applicants in writing for both positions to be sent to personally to the office on Tuesday, May 24, 1910, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.  
AUGUST DIETRICH,  
President,  
"ANCA A. KREHLA,  
WM. W. MCINTYRE,  
WM. GUTENKUNST,  
Commissioners.  
J. J. Vlach,  
Secretary.

Collect  
Barrett's  
Stamps

**Barrett's**  
DEPARTMENT STORE

Holland  
Rose  
Bushes  
10c

### Monday News for House and Lawn

Best grade of Wire Cloth for doors and windows, 24 in. wide, yard, 7c	Hardwood Curtain Stretchers on sale at, 39c	1 panel Screen doors, full mortise, covered with best grade of black wire cloth, 68c
Ice Cream Freezers, 1 qt. size, at, 98c	Galvanized Wire Poultry Netting, per square foot, 12c	Adjustable Window Screens, up from, 10c
Folding Hardwood Wash Benches, at, 39c	2 burner Gas Plates on sale at, 98c	Seamless Galvanized Refrigerator Pans, 10c
Galvanized Scrub Pails, at, 10c	Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs on sale at, 33c	6-qt. tin Spring-ling Cans at, 25c
Malleable Iron Garden Rakes at, 23c	No. 8 Copper Bottom Wash Boiler at, 78c	Reclining Lawn Chairs with arms, now, 48c
Household Ammonia, per quart bottle, 7c	2 burner Gasoline Stove, \$1.98	Steel Garden Spade, at, 48c
Alabaster Wall Coating, 45c	Ring Steel Baking Ovens at, 98c	Calcium Brushes, up from, 48c
Universal Food Choppers, 4 different knives, \$1.25	A big line of the famous Rhine-lander Refrigerators, \$10.98	Paint Brushes, up from, 10c
Nickel Plated Bath Room Sprays, complete, 89c	up from, \$10.98	Hardwood Bath Tub Seats, at, 58c
Rogers' Stain Floor, up from, 15c	Time Spading Forks, 49c	Toilet Paper, 8 rolls for, 25c
Economy Lawn Mowers, 12-inch, Prices range from \$2.98 down to \$1.98	Close woven mesh Hammocks, on sale at, 98c	Ball Bearing Roller Skates, per pair, \$2.25
Philadelphia easy running Lawn Mowers at SPECIAL PRICES.		Sleeve Ironing Boards, 10c
		50 ft. of war-anted Garden Hose, complete with spray and nozzle, and Hardwood Hoe Reel, only \$5.33

ely, "Back to Wellington"; Gordon Eldrid & Co., and others.  
Columbia—Harry Richards & Co. Harry Richards & Co. feature next week's bill at the Columbia. Others are: Le Claire & Sampson, Mason & Franks, Harvey Feterer, & C., George Malchow, and Columbia graph.

Empire—"The Eagle and the Girl" Next week's bill at the Empire is the new vaudeville novelty, "The Eagle and the Girl." Others are: Halligan & Ward, Martin & Graham, Harry Edson and his dog Doc, Theo. Ullmark and Empirescope.

The Largest and Most Complete Music House in Milwaukee.  
We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this week's issue of the *Flanner-Hafsoos Piano Co.*, which is the largest general music house in this city. This firm handles not only pianos, but carries

well sheet music and small musical instruments of every description, and you can always rely upon getting anything in the music line at lowest prices. They are located at 117 Broadway.

**A.W. HAAS** TELEPHONE SOUTH 1921  
Fresh and Salt Meats  
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211  
Poultry & Game in Season

## ESPENHAIN BONDS

Free With Every 10c Purchase  
"Espenhain Bonds Mean Dollars to You"

They are given in liberal proportions with every 10c purchase in every department of our store and at over 250 other retail stores in Milwaukee.

### 5 Bonds Every Morning

with every 10c purchase means a book filled quickly and every book is worth one dollar in merchandise redeemable in our Annex, in any department in the store, or at any store giving and redeeming Espenhain Merchandise Bonds.

### 50 Bonds Free Thursday, May 26th—Bond Day

You do not have to make a purchase to get these 50 Bonds. Every visitor to our fourth floor Annex will be given 50 Bonds. If you have not started a book, come, get 50 Free Bonds and do not fail to get them with every purchase you make.

5 Bonds Every Morning With Every 10c Purchase  
**ESPENHAIN**  
GRAND AVENUE  
2 Bonds Every Afternoon With Every 10c Purchase

Save Your  
Wife --- She's  
Been Good to  
You.



Ease up on her household cares by sending up to the home today an

### ACORN GAS RANGE

How It Does Lighten Housework!  
What Excellent Baking!  
How Small the Gas Bills Are!

New styles are on the floor, prices are from \$11.00 upwards. Come in, glad to see you at any time.

### REINHOLD BROS.

Lisbon Ave. and 23rd St. "Everything in Hardware"



## \$25 Will Buy This Cabinet Gas Range

It is the same range we have been selling for \$27.50, except that it hasn't the warming closet on top.

It has the cabinet bake oven and cabinet broiling oven, both placed to work without stooping, in the most convenient position imaginable. Because both ovens are heated by one flame, we call this the Double Economy Range.

We have gas ranges for every conceivable need, from \$15 up—the most economical in operation, the most perfect in material and construction of any gas ranges on the market. We guarantee every one to do perfect work.

An expert demonstrator will be on hand to give you all the information you desire about gas ranges. We invite your inspection in our salesroom.

## Milwaukie Gas Light Company

A satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Notify us promptly of any defect in your service.

## They have just been to Gimbels

Note the Style of the Man's Suit--also his Hat--and he didn't forget the Boy either--They're Gimbel Styles

The Man had a hard time deciding between our Snappy Blue Serge Suits at \$16.00 and the Stylish Cheviot Suits in tan, grey, etc., at the same price.

It's enough to puzzle any man--because the values are really GREAT, and the styles are irresistible.  
WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU!

His HAT is one of the Gimbel Specials--the kind we sell at \$1.90 each.

His Oxfords come from our Special Lot offered at \$2.65.

### THE BOY--

has on one of our Double-Breasted Knickerbocker Suits offered Saturday at \$3.95

There's an extra pair of pants that came with the suit and is being delivered to his home. No extra charge--39c for the suit with 2 pairs of pants.

The Boy's Cap was selected from a big lot that we have marked--

"Special at 50c"

The Boy's Oxfords only cost \$1.39 and they're the kind that wear.

We can do the same for your boy

## GIMBELS





## Town Topics by the Town Crier

The grade-crossing must go!

The corporations will miss Dave.

And the Rose administration left the city bankrupt.

Was that fireman found in a drunken stupor by a blue-coated guardian angel, on the steps of the Dorsey building, Second and Wells, any relative of yours, Chief Clancy? And if

so, will he get the same discipline that you have handed out to signers of the Blecher bill, for a like offense, Chief? We wonder.

Perhaps the comet was shying at the strenuous press agent work of a certain Marquette professor "on its behalf."

One day off every two weeks for policemen—how terrible! And yet Chief Janssen has wondered why it was so hard to get men to go on the force!

The protest against a national board of health because it will be monopolized by one school of medicine to the prejudice of the others, seems to be well founded. The safety of the people lies in the equal chance of the several recognized schools to pursue the work without interference from the others.

Good for the coppers. A full day off each two weeks is what they should have had right along. They are citizens. The chief's arguments against it were very fishy. It reminds us of the argument that certain non-union bakery bosses use when asked to give their men one free day a week. "It's for their good to work every day; if they didn't, they might make bad use of their freedom and blow in their money!"

Ex-Health Commissioner Bading appears to have been soliciting information from the attorney general of Wisconsin as to whether he can draw pay out of the city treasury for time he has not served the city since the Socialists went in. This is not very creditable. He would not try to make a private citizen pay him something for nothing, we hope. Why should it be any more honorable to make the people collectively pay in such a case?

The Voters' league, that disguised arm of a faction of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, has decided not to give up the ghost. The barrel must be holding out. Some idea of the impudence of the league and its salary-grabbing secretary may be had from the fact that it labeled Victor L. Berger as unfit to be an alderman. Yet the league pretends to stand for good government and higher public service. A careful analysis of the league's work shows that back of all its pretenses has always been a stealthy service to a certain group of commercially interested politicians.

Simon Hickler, a former Milwaukee newspaper man, was killed in an automobile accident in Cleveland, on Monday. He was at one time editor of the local German Socialist daily here. While a reporter on the Milwaukee daily Herald, Hickler exposed an alleged effort of a supervisor, A. L. Vannaman, now a jail employee under Franke, to control all the available property south of town, through options, for a proposed relocation of a county institution, and to thereby hold up the county treasury on the selling price. Vannaman sought to retaliate by asserting that he could buy a Milwaukee newspaper reporter for \$5. Hickler took up the remark,

and the German Press club appointed a committee, consisting of George Koepfen, then editor of Die Germania, P. V. Deuster and Gustav Haas, editor of Die Germania, to interview the supervisor and obtain his retraction. They got it.

Our sympathy is with the effort of the West Allis citizens to have the state fair horse barns and manure heaps relocated. The governor has approved the present location (near the main entrance) for the erection of several new barns, and this is an outrage. The people want the space now made unsightly and odorous by the barns to be devoted to parking so that the grounds may serve the public while no fair is in progress. Another equally important thing is that the fair should itself build the proposed interurban depot and keep it for all time open to any line or company that wants to come in.

Mayor Seidel's inauguration speech is now printed in a four-page leaflet and ready for distribution. Price, \$1.75 per 1,000; 50¢ \$1; 100, 20 cents. Send orders to THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

A meeting to complete the organization of the Milwaukee Woman Suffrage association will be held at the club room of the Hotel Pflaster on Friday evening, May 27, at 8 o'clock. All persons at all interested are invited. Good speakers.

## BIG SALE OF SHOES

to make room for new  
Shoes in our new store

Will sell every shoe in the house at a

Big Discount



Men's  
Shoes and  
Oxfords  
Union made  
\$2.15  
2.45  
2.85  
3.15

Women's Shoes  
and Oxfords  
at \$1.95

\$2.15 \$2.45 \$2.85

All Styles and Sizes.

Geo. A. Schick

180 3rd Street

## 10 Stamps Absolutely FREE!

If you present this coupon at our stamp counter on Monday, May 23d.

Either Ten "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or Ten "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps FREE. This coupon redeemable from adults only. Gold Stamps now redeemed in one-half books of 500.

## Very Special Stock Reducing Items

50c quality 18-inch Swiss Embroidery Flouncing for 35c  
dresses, per yard.  
18-inch Hamburg Corset Cover Embroideries at 15c  
10c German and French Val.  
Laces and Insertings. 4c  
6-in. Black Taffeta Ribbon 22c  
for hair bows, yard.

## Popular Sheet Music 10c a Copy

1c extra per copy by mail.  
Wild Cherries—The Maid of Mars—By the Light of the Silvery Moon—Honey on Your Honeymoon—When the Daisies Bloom—Heinze—Keep Your Foot on the Soft Pedal—Lily of the Prairie—Teddy Come Home—Ogallala—I'm Awfully Glad I Met You—The Tale the Orphan Told—What's the Use of Moonlight.

## \$5 Exactly 43 Women's and Misses' Odd Suits That Must Go Quick! \$5 For a Lightning Clearance on Monday We Have Priced Them \$5

The lot includes values from 12.50 to 25.00, all wool serges and Panamas, mostly sizes 14, 16, 18, 22, 34 and 36. Colors are brown, navy, cadet, reseda—some have silk lined jackets, plain gored and plaited skirts—Choice on Monday.

Women's and Misses' 30-inch Covert Coats, all satin lined, values up to 15.00, in Monday's sale. 6.95

Women's "cloth of gold" full length Coats—collar, cuffs and revers with black satin, in Monday's sale. 5.00

Women's full length Silk Coats (waterproof), Rajah and Remmain silk, tan only, values up to 16.50, priced 10.00

Misses' White Lawn Dresses, sizes 13 to 20 years, lace trimmed, overskirt effect, instead 10.00 they're priced on Monday. 5.98



Women's and Misses' full length Coats, tan covert cloth, also blue and black serge and gray. 12.50 to 25.00, mostly braid trimmed, 4 trimmer from 12.50 to 12.50, Monday at 7.98

Women's new Tub Dresses—lawn, percale or gingham—lace trimmed yokes and sleeves, all fast colors. 7.50

Women's 25.00 Taffeta and Foulard Silk Dresses, eight new styles in the new spring colors, choice on Monday. 14.75

Women's black and colored all wool Skirts, 2.00 values, plaited and tunic styles, Monday. 2.45

## Our Buyers' Stock Reducing Sale of Men's Furnishing Goods

In this instance low price and quality join hands to make the sale of unusual interest to economical shoppers.

Broken assortments of Men's 50c to 75c Madras Shirts, cuffs attached. 29c  
Men's Fine Silk Four-in-hand Ties, new spring styles and colors, regular 50c values, 3 for 1.00 or each. 35c  
Men's best 50c Suspenders, with leather ends, per pair only. 35c  
Men's Fancy Cotton Socks, figured and striped, 10c values at. 12c  
Men's Black Mixed Balbriggan Underwear, drawers with double seat. 19c  
Men's French Balbriggan Underwear, 50c values, double seated drawers. 39c  
Men's 50c quality Porokitt Underwear, double seated drawers. 35c  
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, shirts in sizes 34 to 58, double seated drawers in sizes 32 to 50, any size at. 50c  
Men's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, 75c values, sizes 34 to 46. 59c  
BOYS' BLOOMER STYLE KNEE PANTS 59c  
Sizes 5 to 16 years, 75c to 1.00 values.

Extra Special Stock Reducing Items  
Children's New Parasols, figured and plain colors. 12c  
10c White Cambric for underwear, per yard. 6c  
Bleached Bed Sheets, size 81x90 inches, each. 48c  
Children's Princess Dresses, tucked back and front, hemstitched collar and cuffs, sizes 2 to 6 years. 69c

Hugo E. Bauch  
COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVENUE  
MILWAUKEE  
RELIABLE  
DEPARTMENT STORE

Extra Special Stock Reducing Items  
Children's Plain Colored Parasols, with ribbons. 9c  
Fringed 200 Bed Spreads, pink or yellow. 1.29  
Bleached Bed Sheets, size 72x90 inches. 11c  
Infants' Long Bedford Cord Coats, with cape, trimmed with rows of ribbon and braid, 1.50 values, at. 98c

## Buyers' Stock Reducing Sale of Hosiery and Underwear

Women's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves, knee length, 50c suits. 39c  
Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, lace trimmed, low neck, no sleeves. 15c  
Women's Ribbed Cotton Pants, knee length, lace trimmed, sizes 4 to 6, 25c pants. 17c  
Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, short or no sleeves, large sizes, 7 to 9. 12c  
Boys' Balbriggan Underwear, shirts with long or short sleeves, double seated drawers in knee or ankle length, 25c values. 18c

Children's Silk Lisle Hose 8c Per Pair  
Fine ribbed, size 5 only, with slight imperfections.  
Boys' Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, seamless, sizes 5 to 10, linen knee, per pair. 12c  
Women's "Black Cat" Brand Seamless Cotton Hose, heavy ribbed, all sizes. 23c  
Misses' Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, lisle finish, sizes 6 to 9 1/2, all sizes at. 14c  
Children's Lisle Thread Sox, checked or striped, fancy tops, pair. 25c  
Women's Cotton Hose, black and all the popular shades, 12c  
Women's Lisle Thread Hose, Lace Boots, new spring shades, per pair. 29c



## One Week More of Phenomenal Bargains at

# LAUER'S

## GREAT CRUSHING SALE

Remember Sale Positively Ends Next Saturday, May 28th

Never in the history of this—or any other clothing store, have New, Union Made, Stylish and Well Built Garments been offered you at such ridiculous low prices as we offer them. Suits, ranging in price from \$16.50 to \$20.00, we are offering to you at this sale at only \$11.00

And right in the midst of the clothing season at that

We invite you to look over our garments carefully and you will have to admit, as hundreds of others have done, that you cannot understand how we can sell them at the prices.

Other Bargains Offered During Week Are as Follows:

Men's Suits, worth up to \$13.50, Crushing Sale Price \$7.45  
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, worth up to \$4.00, Crushing Sale Price \$1.95  
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, worth up to \$6.00, Crushing Sale Price \$2.95  
Men's Wool Working Pants, worth \$2.00, Crushing Sale Price \$1.39  
Men's Pure Worsted Pants, worth up to \$6.00, Crushing Sale Price \$2.95  
Boys' Knickerbocker Pants, worth 75c, Crushing Sale Price 49c  
Fibre Matting Suit Cases, worth \$2.50, Crushing Sale Price \$1.49  
Teck Bows and Club Ties, worth 25c, Crushing Sale Price 2 for 25c  
White, Col. Border, Red or Blue Handkerchiefs, Crushing Sale Price 3c  
President Suspenders, 50c value, Crushing Sale Price 29c  
Police Suspenders, 25c value, Crushing Sale Price 15c  
Black, Brown or Mixed Hose, 12c value, Crushing Sale Price 7c  
Colored Balbriggan Underwear, 50c value, Crushing Sale Price 39c  
Union Made Work Shirts, 50c value, Crushing Sale Price 33c  
Union Made Overalls, with bib, 55c value, Crushing Sale Price 39c  
AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS

**JOS. LAUER CO.** National Ave.  
Cor. Third Ave.  
STORE OPEN EVENINGS

## Beggs' Rotten Wire

Trolley Brakes on Twelfth Street and Nearly Kills Two Girls

The trolley wire on Twelfth street, near Wine, broke suddenly last Saturday afternoon when the street was crowded and two little girls barely escaped death by electrocution. It is cheaper to kill people than it is to put up a trolley wire that will not break. That is how much John L. Beggs thinks of the citizens of the northwest side. He is concerned more about dividends than he is about protecting human life.

The trolley wire the entire length of

Twelfth street is rotten and is in danger of breaking any time. The pedestrians along that street are constantly in danger of being killed. The two little German girls who nearly lost their lives by coming in contact with the live wire last Saturday were on the sidewalk but the wire wreck was so complete that the copper wire fell across the full width of the sidewalk.

If anyone is killed in that neighborhood by the breaking of the rotten trolley wire, the corner may call the affair an accident. It will, nevertheless, be murder, and a street railroad official should be arrested and tried for murder.

If the city of Milwaukee owned the street railway company the Socialists would surely see to it that human life was superior to dividends, and trolley wire would not only be put up on Twelfth street that would be proof against breaking, but in every other part of the city. Better than that, the electric power more likely would be put in a conduit beneath the streets, as they are in the city of New York. In that city there is not a trolley wire above ground, for the reason that they will not break and fall down and kill Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish or some other member of our American aristocracy. But in Milwaukee such things as killing people don't count. You in Milwaukee, in the opinion of Mr. Beggs, are not worth saving. If his profit game kills a few of you there are plenty left to do the world's work, and to assist in the making of more dividends for the gang of freebooters at 30 Broad street, New York.

The accident on Twelfth street presented another interesting situation. It was during a busy hour—4:40 being the time the wire parted—and the cars were crowded. The writer, who was a passenger, asked for a transfer, but the conductor said he had no authority to issue transfers at that point. Besides, he said the trolley could be repaired soon.

Other passengers who had paid their fares just before the accident happened, and had not had a ride of more than three blocks, were robbed. The company has made no provision for refunding tickets in case of an emergency of this kind. The writer was en route to Twenty-first and Locust streets, and he walked to North avenue, where he took a car on that thoroughfare to Twenty-first street, and walked from there to Locust street. Other passengers paid two fares rather than wait for the regular gang to complete its work. It was fully 30 minutes before the cars were able to move again, and at 6:20 the broken wire had not been spliced.

## BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow 2:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 10 and 25 Cents  
Evenings 10, 25 and 35 Cents  
A Few at 50c  
The Kliment & Gaxolo Players  
a Big Success  
The Same Excellent Company will Present

## The Child of the Regiment

The Great Western Military Drama  
All the Old Favorites in Stirring Parts  
A Story of Scenes from a Soldier's Life  
Two Carloads of Special Scenery

Next Play  
Custer's Last Fight

## Empress

Week Comm. May 23  
VAUDEVILLE  
Prices 10c and 20c

## The Bachelors' Club

College Days The Royal Cook  
George B. Alexander, Grove & Green and Smith & Brown  
MANUEL ROMAIN  
and five other acts close on Sunday  
SPECIAL MATINEE

The city council should take some action to compel John L. Beggs to make some provision for the issuing of tickets to passengers in return for the rides they paid for but did not get.

If there was a spirit of decency about the street railway company its management would not have to be asked by Socialist officials to give the passengers a square deal of this kind. But there isn't. John L. Beggs is paid an enormous salary—reported by some to be \$50,000 a year—and he isn't paid those wages to provide the public with good service and fair treatment. He is paid that princely sum to get dividends. If John L. Beggs gave the people of Milwaukee their money's worth, his successor soon would be appointed. He doesn't dare make Milwaukee a city of anything but strap-hangers and a safer place to live in. This proves that even Mr. Beggs is a wage slave of that aggregation of profit mongers in Wall street. But if he didn't like the job he wouldn't be where he is.

The Milwaukee street car situation also demonstrates that the whole system of profit getting is murderous, and that such creatures as John L. Beggs are created and educated for plunder under it. Even John L. Beggs might have been a decent member of society under a sane arrangement of society. Now John L., will you try to be good?

The Badger State club has been organized for the purpose of advancing its members in debating and literary work, to give lectures, etc. It will hold a reception and dance Wednesday evening, June 8, at the new Badger State Business College building, 712 Sycamore street. Light refreshments. A pleasant evening is assured all who will attend.

## Bad Financiering Under Rose

The finance committee of the council Thursday recommended the payment of \$2,357.50 to N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago, for legal services and other expenses incident to the marketings of your bonds.

When the Michigan street bridge bonds were offered for sale, a par bid was not secured. The city is forbidden to sell its bonds for less than 100 cents on the dollar.

In order to get the par figure, an agreement was made with the Halsey company to pay it for legal services and other expenses in the sum stated. The company paid par for the issue and then was rebated the amount stated, which is what they were willing to take the bonds at below par. While the city could not, and cannot now sell its 4 per cent bonds at par, the subterfuge or arranging for an apparently par price was generally denounced. Because the bridge construction work is under way and the

## Base Ball

Commercial League.

Games Saturday—At South Side park, 2 o'clock: Gas Lights vs. Standard Bedding; 4 o'clock: Interior Woodwork vs. National Straws. Empire, Heder. At White City park: 2 o'clock: Anderson Co. vs. Harvesters; 4 o'clock: Anderson Co. vs. Gross Hardware; Empire, Dunn. At Bay View park: 2 o'clock: New Stars vs. Hoffmans; 4 o'clock: Wadhams vs. Allis-Chalmers; Empire, Hopkins.

## ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Last Times Sun. THE NEW SOUTH Sun, Mat & Eve.  
Week Com. Mon. Eve.—Mats. Thurs. Sat. and Sun.

## Hallet Chambers' Brilliant Comedy

An American Widow  
First time in Milwaukee. First time in stock. First time at these prices.  
Eves. 10c to 50c. Mats. 10c to 35c.  
Next—THE REGENERATION.

## MAJESTIC

THEATRE

MISS ALICE YORKE  
and her Scotch Laddies  
Howard and North  
Gordon-Eldrid & Co.  
Chas. Ahearn Troupe  
3 Ernests  
Work & Over  
Kaufman Bros.  
Sullivan & Pasquelena  
Majesticope  
Matinee Daily 10c to 35c  
Evenings 10c to 75c

## COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

Harry Richards & Co.  
Le Claire & Sampson  
Mason & Franks  
Harry Feltz & Co.  
Geo. Malchow  
Columbiaograph

## EMPIRE THEATRE

611 North 2d St. Phone 200

THE EAGLE AND THE GIRL  
6 Other Acts 10c